mitted for twelve hours, and the patient got much worse. It kept him asleep. He was about twenty-one days under treatment.

Gopaul Chunder Roy had seen many cases of tetanus in Calcutta. The prognosis depended on the parts affected. If the power of swallowing is lost, they die; if not, however bad, they have a chance of recovery. Nourishment was most necessary. They used opium in the form of smoke, as, used in this fashion, it did not render the patient costive. In one case, belladonna was given; but, constitutional symptoms appearing, it had to be given up. He had seen division of the nerve do good.

Mr. Paget had seen a gentleman three months ago, and to him chloral was given in large doses; it comforted the patient, but did the disease no good. He died just the same. No one, he thought, ever had six cases treated successfully by any one method. He recalled three successful cases. One, a boy, got well—he was kept quiet; another was a man who inhaled enormous quantities of oxygen. In two other cases, oxygen was absolutely inert; a third took chloroform, and got well. Chloroform had been used with others who had died.—*Medical Times and Gazette*, Oct. 22, 1870.

48. *Strangulated Hernia Reduced by Application of Cold Water.*—Dr. P. Foster reports (*Lancet*, Aug. 27, 1870), two cases of this. In both cases the patients were advanced in life (about sixty), and the hernia had existed in a reducible form for several years. After trying the taxis patiently for about half an hour in each case without producing the slightest effect, I applied cold water. In Mr. W——'s case the tumour disappeared in about ten minutes under the influence of the cold water alone; in Mr. S——'s case, after about the same length of time, the reduction was effected almost immediately upon removing the cold water cloth and reapplying the taxis. The patients were placed in the position usually recommended, and the cold water was applied by means of a pocket-handkerchief, the application being renewed every two or three minutes.

49. *Rapid Cure of Buboes.*—Dr. J. Grunfeld, assistant to Sigmond, of Vienna, has had much success in extracting the pus by means of a hypodermic needle, India-rubber tube, and syringe. Where the cavity fills again, a second operation of the same kind should be undertaken; and when the pus is unhealthy, weak solutions, either of carbolic acid or chlorate of potash, should be injected, and pumped out again by the same syringe. Such patients as were so treated left the hospital much sooner than those whose buboes had been freely laid open.—*Lancet*, Nov. 12, 1870.

50. *Treatment of Inflamed Testicle by Puncture.*—At a late meeting of the Medical Society of London (*The Lancet*, Nov. 12, 1870), Mr. Henry Smith made some observations on the excellent results he had obtained from puncture as a means of giving relief to an inflamed testicle. The plan had served him well in about 500 cases. The relief obtained was immediate and permanent, and he believed arose from division to a small extent of the tense and unyielding tunica albuginea. The small amount of blood lost had nothing to do with it.

51. *Treatment of Strictures by Horsehair Bougies.*—Dr. Mitscherlich, of Berlin, draws attention to the advantage that may sometimes be derived in cases of extremely tight strictures of the urethra from the employment of bougies composed of horsehair. He has always been able to reach the bladder with this simple instrument, and the hair has then served as a means whereby properly conducted sounds, having a minute opening at their extremity, could be made to glide through the stricture. Horsehair, he remarks, is finer than any instrument that can be made of equal strength, whilst it possesses a certain degree of elasticity that renders it much preferable to those composed of whalebone. In nine cases he has had no failure. The following is one of his cases: A soldier was wounded in action in 1849. After some years an attempt was made to extract the ball, which was felt through the soft parts of the perineum. The attempt was unsuccessful, and the result was a fistulous opening

in the perineum, through which a portion of the urine passed, and a hard and very contracted stricture of the urethra. The treatment of this was long essayed with fine elastic bougies in vain; at length one was passed, but the patient absented himself, yet was soon obliged again to submit to treatment. M. Mitscherlich was successful in passing a fine horsehair, and over this perforated sounds of successively larger size, till at length a perfect cure was effected.—*Practitioner*, November, 1870, from *Gaz. Hebdom.*, 1870.

52. *Torsion of Arteries as a Hæmostatic Method.*—Mr. J. D. HILL records (*Lancet*, Nov. 5, 1870) his experience with torsion as a hæmostatic method. He says he has "already practised torsion of arteries in upwards of seventy surgical operations, and without one instance of hemorrhage, secondary or recurrent. The process of healing for the most part has been satisfactory, in some cases complete primary union having occurred where such would have been impossible in the case of the ligature; in others deep-seated adhesion with granulation of the more superficial structures; and, if I may judge from present experience, torsion seems adapted to every kind of operation, whether great or small. As compared with the ligature, its application is more simple and rapid; and should failure occur, it does so on the operating-table. On one occasion only this happened to me.[1] After twisting some atheromatous tibial arteries, one of these arteries gave way just above the twist, and the ordinary ligature was also followed by a like result. Ultimately, however, I secured the degenerated artery (on the principle of acupressure) within a collar of muscular fibres, exerting sufficient compression to arrest the current of blood without breaking the internal tunics.

In the post-mortem examination of arteries which had been submitted to torsion during life, I have discovered no twisting of the internal membrane, as pointed out by Mr. Costello; but simply that incurvation or invagination of the middle and internal coats, so well described by Mr. Bryant's drawings in the 51st volume of the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions.*"

53. *Perineal Lithotrity.*—M. DOLBEAU advocates this as the best mode of removing stone from the bladder, and submits the following facts as proof that the proceeding is entitled to be placed among the recognized operations in surgery. In 1863 he performed his operation for the first time, and the patient rapidly recovered, and was alive and well last August. Since 1863 he has performed the operation on twenty-two patients with but one death. The fatal issue in the single case, the last of the series, may be fairly attributed to other causes than the consequences of the operation, for the patient died, on the fifteenth day after the operation, in an attack of insanity, during which he attempted to hang himself. This case afforded the opportunity of an examination of the parts involved in the operation, and of their exhibition to the Imperial Society of Surgery in Paris.

The steps of M. Dolbeau's operations are:—

1. An incision carried from the border of the anus forwards directly in the middle line, two centimetres (¾ inch) in extent, dividing the skin and subcutaneous tissue.
2. A puncture in the posterior angle of the wound, made to strike a staff in the urethra.
3. Gradual dilatation of the track of the puncture.
4. Dilatation of the neck of the bladder to the entire extent possible with the dilator; that is to say, less than two centimetres in diameter.
5. The crushing of the stone and extraction of numerous fragments.

The dilator used by M. Dolbeau is composed of six blades of steel, which, when closed, form a pointed tube, resembling a porte-crayon; these blades can be separated parallel to each other by a motion of the handle, until the tube

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[1] Since writing the above I had occasion to ligature the femoral artery at an amputation of the thigh. Phlebitis (femoral), and probably arteritis, had deprived that vessel of its elasticity, rendering it brittle; all other vessels were twisted.